

THE CHARGE HAVING BEEN MADE that material for a certain speech delivered in the House in 1878, by Dr. I. Newton Evans, was furnished by Judge Kelley, the following letter was promptly written to Dr. Evans, again the Republican nominee in the Seventh district:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1882.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I noticed in the Philadelphia Times of the 20th a communication from my valued friend, E. M. Davis, in which he pays me an undeserved compliment at your expense by saying of you "He made but one speech whilst in Congress, namely, on the tariff, and it was a good one, but Kelley furnished the material in a speech in the previous session." As an act of justice to you it is proper that I should authorize you to say that I listened to your speech of April 15, 1878—and this is the one alluded to—with much interest, and at its close, felicitated you upon the number of fresh and pregnant illustrations of the value of the protective system you had produced.

The discussion of the question of protection gives a play to the fancy and but small opportunity for rhetorical display. The champions of free trade, whose reasons are a priori from assumed facts, have the advantage of the protectionists in this respect. The protective system depends on the teachings of experience. Its methods are inductive. It consults history and current experience. Its champions must cite facts or bring to the attention of the public the new lessons of recent experience. His field is consequently a narrow one. He must bring forward the pregnant facts from which Clay, List, Carey, Calwell, and other eminent teachers of national economy drew their conclusions. And in view of these facts it is but justice for me to say that you were in no sense indebted to me for your speech or any part thereof.

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A LACK OF FAITH.

We judge from the efforts of those who have placed themselves outside of the Republican party for the time being, that they have only a lack of faith in the organization from which they have deserted. This want of faith is not in its enunciated principles, nor in its dominant influence for the welfare of the people, nor in its ability to preserve the prosperity we now enjoy, but a lack of faith in the Republican party to eradicate, correct or modify the peculiar methods adopted by some of its representatives.

The issues then between our Independent friends and the Republicans is not one of principle, but simply one of policy. Ninety-nine Republicans out of a hundred, in fact all save those who make politics a business, deprecate these evils, and are anxious to effect a complete reform in the matter complained of. But they do not desire to take the roughest and longest road, and in all probability die by the way, in order to correct the abuses indulged in by the servants of the party. They will not consent to abandon its principles and give the Democracy a firm foothold in this state in order to abolish evils which never would have existed had Republicans in the past given half the thought, attention and zeal that a portion of them are now devoting to aid in the new movement.

The exercise of our political rights should be considered as a duty and not as a privilege. If Republicans will hesitate to come forward and join in the responsibilities of citizenship, if they remain lukewarm, and think others will perform their duty and are willing that they should act for them, and the results are not satisfactory, they should be the last ones to complain.

The Independent movement places a very low estimate upon the ability and the desire of Republicans to uphold the purity of their origin standard. To us it seems that the Independents have a lack of faith in themselves, and in their own ability. It is a condemnation of themselves by the very fact. It is a rebellion of the worst sort. For they would destroy a party to accomplish a reform, not of principles but of methods, and methods too, that their own indifference to duty, and their acquiescence in corrupt detail has allowed to exist.

—Hon. George Lear has lately been claimed by the Independents as one of their recruits, and has been placarded to speak in Alex. McClure's old town, Chambersburg. At Doylestown, yesterday, Mr. Lear denied positively and unequivocally that he had joined the Independents and said that he had peremptorily declined to speak at the meeting which he was announced to address. He also said that he intended to vote for General Beaver for Governor. Thus the joy of the Independents over the supposed catch of the chairman of the Harrisburg convention is turned to a wall of woe.

—The New York Tribune is in a quandary. It has been howling against General Beaver, who received the unanimous support of the Republican State Convention in Pennsylvania, charging that Cameron dictated his nomination, and it is supporting Judge Folger, whose nomination in New York was secured by means of trickery, fraud and forgery. Of course the Tribune is a reform paper, but it makes a great difference to it upon whom the work of reformation is undertaken.

—The courage the Republicans have shown in refusing to dodge the temperance question, General Charles Grosvenor thinks, is one of the strongest points in their favor in Ohio. In his opinion the Democrats will lose 75,000 votes through disgust with their cowardice. Their organization is defective and the leaders are distrusted by the people. Mr. Grosvenor says that there is apathy in both parties, but that the Democrats will suffer more from it than the Republicans.

—Senator Harrison, of Indiana, appears to be more in demand than any other stump speaker in this campaign. He will begin the canvass of his own State.

—We call the attention of our Independent friends to the speech of Hon. Eli Slicer, of Lewisburg, on the situation. His remarks are worthy of their special consideration.

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—A solid party delegation to Congress is the aim of the Missouri Democrats. But the Republicans are confident of having at least one member and perhaps more, while the Greenbackers hope to elect three. There will be independent Democratic candidates in several of the Congressional districts.

—The Democrats of the Second Wisconsin Congressional District are enjoying all the hilarity of a good old-fashioned Bourbon row. They are trying to beat Bragg, whose friends declare that if they do so he will run as an Independent, and thus throw the election to the Republicans.

—Of the sons of Ex-President Tyler one is a commissioner to superintend the destruction of canceled national bonds at Washington; a second is a prosperous physician in the same city, and a third is principal of an academy at Memphis, Tenn.

—It is believed that John C. New, Assistant Secretary, will succeed to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Another rumor is current that Secretary Frelinghuysen will be made Minister to England to succeed Mr. Lowell.

—John Petersen, of Pittsburgh, for persisting in following Mrs. Louisa Rouch to and from her work, was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the work-house.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

The discussion of the question of protection gives a play to the fancy and but small opportunity for rhetorical display. The champions of free trade, whose reasons are a priori from assumed facts, have the advantage of the protectionists in this respect. The protective system depends on the teachings of experience. Its methods are inductive. It consults history and current experience. Its champions must cite facts or bring to the attention of the public the new lessons of recent experience. His field is consequently a narrow one. He must bring forward the pregnant facts from which Clay, List, Carey, Calwell, and other eminent teachers of national economy drew their conclusions. And in view of these facts it is but justice for me to say that you were in no sense indebted to me for your speech or any part thereof.

Hoping to be strengthened by your cooperation in the Forty-eighth Congress, I remain Yours very truly,

WILLIAM D. KIRKLEY.

Hon. I. Newton Evans.

—The Bi-Centennial celebration in Philadelphia of Penna. landing will occupy four days, October 24-27. On the first day there will be a representation of the landing itself, with a decorative display of vessels in the harbor and a parade on the second an industrial pageant and at night illuminated historical tableaux; on the third a musical festival, a regatta on the Schuylkill, a bicycle race and Caladonian games; on the fourth a military and naval parade. It is expected that the people will generally decorate their houses and on the evening of the fourth day illuminate them. The expense of the celebration, which is estimated at about \$72,000, will be defrayed by popular subscription, which are now coming in, though not as rapidly as might be expected from civic pride and devotion.

—Mr. Richard Smith, Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, is making speeches in Ohio for the Republican ticket. He addressed an audience in Springfield the other evening, giving especial attention to the liquor question. He said that the vital issues in the present campaign is whether the saloon keepers and their backers—the brewers and distillers—should be allowed to control the politics of the State. He also warned the prohibitionists that if they aided in defeating the Republican ticket this year it would put back the temperance cause twenty years.

—With delicate irony, the reports of incipient conflagrations last week and on another recent occasion occurring in close proximity to the safe of the District Attorney of New York are alluded to as peculiar coincidences. When it is understood that the safe contained important testimony in connection with the lottery raids recently made, the peculiarity of the occurrences becomes very apparent, though the term coincidences may be considered as a very mild manner of alluding to criminally significant operations.—Herald.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER,
OF Centre County.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES,
OF Bradford County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE,
OF Philadelphia.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN M. GREER,
OF Butler County.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
MARRIOTT BROSIUS,
OF Lancaster County.

CONGRESSIONAL
COMMISSIONER-FIFTH DISTRICT,
I. NEWTON EVANS,
OF Montgomery County.

FOR SENATOR,
JOSEPH THOMAS, of Quakertown.

FOR A SENATOR,
SAMUEL B. THATCHER, of Hayscock.

ALLEN M. FREIZ, of Bodmerist.

WM. B. WORTHINGTON, of Buckingham.

DAVID H. TAYLOR, of Morrisville.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WM. STUCKERT, Doylestown Borough.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
JOHN L. WIDFELDER, of Warwick.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS Y. MCCARTY, Nockamixon.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
ISAAC COLL, Nockamixon.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES A. BEAVER,
BORN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

(Millerstown, Juniata county), moved to Centre county when a child, entered the three months service with the Bellefonte Pencilers (Co. H, 2d Pennsylvania Vols.), in April, 1861, and served the time out, returning, at once set about raising the 45th P. V., which organization was completed and marched to the field in October, 1862, with Beaver as its Lieut. Colonel. He served actively in the South coast campaign from which after many exposures and trials Beaver was called by Governor Curtin to take the Colony of the 148th regiment (from his own neighborhood, Centre county), and in ten days after the organization of this regiment the bloody battle of Antietam was fought, in which Colonel Beaver lost his younger and only brother, Lieut. Gilbert Beaver, killed.

The 148th was attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of Hancock's 2d Corps. The letter of General Hancock written only last May, bears witness to Beaver's splendid services in the army of the Potomac while under Hancock's eye. Severely wounded in May, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he kept his bed until June, when Lee got into Pennsylvania. Unable to remain inactive, though suffering from his wound in the stomach, went to Harrisburg to assist in organizing the emergency troops which had been called out by Governor Curtin. After laboring night and day he shaped up the new regiments, and with his wound hardly healed he asked to rejoin his command, which he did in July, the month in which Gettysburg was fought.

Auburn Hill, a 2d Corps fight, was his next distinguished achievement, opening the affair with his own skirmish line and detaining the enemy who were after the 2d corps wagons, which he saved, then followed the Mine Run affair in which he took a conspicuous part. In May, 1864, the bitter and destructive Wilderness campaign opened and Beaver was wounded again. He was offered the command of his brigade at once, but asked permission to remain with his regiment, which had now but 400 men left out of 800 that had started early in the month. In June, Beaver with his regiment took part in the hot marching at and around Cold Harbor, he being in command of the brigade on account of General Brooke being very severely wounded, and later Beaver himself was wounded again, but did not leave his command. With his command he crossed to the front of Petersburg with the rest of the army, and on the 16th of June led his men to the assault on the enemy's works in front of that city, in the assault Beaver was wounded again, this time severely, in the side near his old wound, he came North and was partially restored to health and strength, but being anxious to be in front of the foe he left home and endeavored to rejoin his corps, which was then engaged with the enemy at Ream's Station, on the Weldon R. R. He did rejoin, being carried to the battle field in an ambulance (being unable to ride a horse but a short time). General Hancock welcomed him warmly, pointing out the position of his brigade, instructing him to take command at once. "The battle was imminent and there was only time to receive orders and execute them."

The short ride which General Beaver took to rejoin his brigade, which was in line of battle, distressed him much on account of his third wound, still unhealed, and he dismounted to superintend his part of the action, the management of his line, and watch the rebel advance. The assault began, but before the result could be determined Beaver was wounded again, this time very dangerously in the right thigh, making the amputation of his leg close up a matter of necessity. Though probably mortally wounded, after being carried to the rear he craved the most lively interest in the unequal battle going on. In this action Hancock lost 2,198 men killed and wounded, one-third of his force, while holding Ream's Station against twice his numbers.

The entries in Beaver's diary completes this army record, thus: "August 26th.—To Ream's Station in an ambulance, shot through the right leg. August 26th.—Right leg amputated near the body. September 3d.—Commenced to die." But General Beaver did not die, by careful nursing he recovered partially his health and strength, and was able to go on his crutches. A "useless soldier," as he modestly styled himself when asking for his muster-out after nearly four years of battles and wounds—a cripple for life. We, his comrades, call on him to take the Executive chair of this great Commonwealth that sent out nearly four hundred thousand soldiers, and amongst whom no greater sufferer, no one with a brighter record, no braver man ever defended the Flag and the Union than our next Governor, James A. Beaver.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES.

Entered the service with Co. B, 141st P. V., August, 1862. Promoted from 1st Sergeant to Captain, served with his regiment in all its battles until May, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, being unable to serve further on account of disease contracted by exposure.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE.

Enlisted in June, 1863, as Sergeant in Jaund's Philadelphia Battery, and was discharged at the end of term of service.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN M. GREER.

Enlisted at the age of seventeen with his friends and neighbors of Butler county, Pa., in Co. D, 137th P. V., with which regiment he served his full term, on the expiration of which he re-enlisted in 2d Pa. Artillery (112th P. V.). Lost his brother, killed on June 17, 1864, and was himself badly wounded in July of the same year while in command of a company. After three years of war he was mustered out of the service he had entered as a boy and left a battle-scarred veteran.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT-LARGE,
MARRIOTT BROSIUS.

Enlisted while a boy, November, 1861, in the ranks of the 97th P. V. Promoted after the battles of 1862 and 1863 to Corporal and Sergeant. Badly wounded May, 1864 and promoted to Lieutenant. Served in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged until his muster out at the close of the war.

—On Thursday night the wife of James Benson, of Buffalo, N. Y., while delirious with a fever, got out of bed and, taking her two-year old boy, jumped into a cistern. Their bodies were found the next morning.

—Mrs. Joseph Bullington was fatally burned in Harrisburg, Friday morning, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. She is a widow with eight children.

Thursday, September 28, 1882.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as

second class matter.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
New York Express, 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.
Baltimore Express, 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.
Washington Express, 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.
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Philadelphia Express, 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.
Baltimore Express, 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.
Washington Express, 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia, 7:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For New York, 7:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Baltimore, 7:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Washington, 7:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
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For Washington, 7:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia, 7:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For New York, 7:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Baltimore, 7:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
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Although the borough of Bristol was among the earliest settlements of the State, but little attention was paid to manufactures till a comparatively recent date, and as is usual in all new departures, the early adventurers were unfortunate. The first effort in that direction was the establishment of a ship yard prior to the Revolutionary war, and though at one time the business was considerable in the construction of sea-going vessels, it has for many years been entirely abandoned.

In 1811 a woollen mill was erected on the south side of Mill street at the point now occupied by the railroad and canal. The building was 40 by 80 feet, three stories high, and contained 780 spindles with the requisite carding and other preparatory machinery, two hand looms for weaving satinet and six looms for plaids and checks, employing in all twenty-four hands. The proprietor, Isaac Pitcher, was in 1824 driven away from the adverse result of a law-suit involving his right of water-power. The machinery was removed to Groveville, N. J., and the building afterward destroyed by fire.

The construction of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal in 1827 led to a large business at this point in re-shipping coal from the Lehigh mines, bringing here a class of labor employed in transferring it from the canal boats to the coast-wise vessels. For many years this was the principal source of revenue for the borough, and when by reason of the development of the railroad system, and the demand for more rapid transportation it was withdrawn about the year 1850, the population of Bristol, then largely of the laboring class dependent upon their daily earnings, were left without employment.

In 1852 the Bristol Forge was built by a stock company with a capital of \$12,000, for the manufacture of heavy shafting and other large pieces of laminated iron. It was fairly successful in its business till the demand created by the late war, for armor plates for government warships opened up a market for these products, both active and profitable. The capital stock was increased to \$125,000, and the capacity of the works greatly enlarged, but unfortunately, too late to reap the anticipated advantage therefrom. The large amount of iron-working machinery put in operation all over the country during the war, and the sudden withdrawal of demand for the products consequent upon its termination, created a depression in the business from which the company never recovered, and the establishment has since been entirely removed.

Stimulated by the large profits of the Bristol Forge and Iron Company during the war, another organization was formed under the name and title of the Keystone Forge Company, with a capital of \$87,000, and large works erected with costly machinery, but too late to secure any of the profitable business, and it resulted in a loss of the entire capital.

In 1856 the Bristol Gas Works were constructed at a cost of \$31,100. In 1880 it was found necessary to build new and larger buildings, and to extend the street main in order to meet the increased demands for a larger and cheaper supply of gas. The cost of the new buildings and the extension of the mains was \$35,000. Crude petroleum was substituted for coal in the manufacture of gas in the new works. About five hundred barrels per annum are used, producing a cheaper gas for the consumer and lessening the cost of manufacture. There now are five miles of pipe from two to six inches in diameter, and about 300 consumers.

In 1864 the Bristol Woollen Mill Company was organized with a capital of \$60,000, afterwards increased to \$75,000, and a large two-story building was erected for the manufacture of fancy knit goods of wool, just at that time very popular for ladies' wear. This enterprise enjoyed a fair season of success, but fashion, ever fickle, frowned upon its efforts, and after a season of unprofitable business it shared the fate of its predecessors and was closed up with considerable loss. The property passed into other hands and was converted into a hosiery mill in which capacity it is at present employed by Lewis Jones, of Germantown, under the management of Thomas Hughes, of this place. It has an aggregate floor space of about 25,000 square feet, contains four sets of cards, 1,600 spindles and 400 knitting machines, giving employment to 300 hands, men, women and children, engaged in the manufacture of plain and fancy cotton and merino hosiery. In the same branch of business the Providence knitting mill, owned and operated by Mrs. Clara Appleton, runs 75 knitting machines and employs 75 hands.

In 1868 C. W. & J. Peirce erected the Livingston Mills for the manufacture of printed felt druggets and floor cloths, but have from year to year changed the character of the products, as demanded by the changing markets. For some years a part of the product of this mill consisted of felt skirts for ladies' wear, of which 2,000 per year were produced, from the fine fleece as taken from the sheep, converting it into the finished garment of fine texture, soft and brilliant colors and beauty of design in ornamentation and trimming. The exhibit of this firm at the Centennial Exposition was handsome and varied in character. The establishment in all its departments at present embraces 75,000 feet of floor surface, 300 horse-power boiler and 225 horse-power steam engine capacity. It employs the equivalent of six sets of cards in the production of fine felt cloths for decorative purposes, and four sets of cards, 1,600 spindles and eighteen broad looms in the manufacture of casimeres and suitings for men. This firm also rent from the Bristol Improvement Company the Star Mill, with a floor surface of 17,000 feet, and employ in it 50 horse-power boiler and engine, five sets of cards, 1,800 spindles and twenty-eight narrow looms in the manufacture of casimeres. The two mills consume about one and a half mil-

lion pounds of wool annually, and employ three hundred hands, mostly men. In 1871 the Bristol foundry was established by Thomas B. Harkins for the manufacture of stove plate and fine castings. Though this enterprise was limited in extent it has been successful and prosperous, and has acquired an extended reputation for superiority of workmanship, and gives employment to twenty men.

In 1872 Joseph Sherman erected his asphalt and planing mill which also employs fifteen to twenty hands and continues in prosperous activity. A marked feature of this business is the manufacture of strawberry boxes of which in the spring months he makes several thousand per day.

In 1875 Messrs. Nevegood, Scheide & Co. erected the Bristol Rolling Mill for the manufacture of hoop, scroll and band iron from scrap and muck bar. This firm has been eminently successful, and has since leased from the Reading Coal and Iron Company their blast furnace and rolling mill at Hamburg, Berks county, where they produce the muck bar for consumption in the Bristol works which at present comprise 225 horse-power boiler and engine capacity, two heating furnaces, two train rolls, and one continuous hoop-train. It consumes 5,000 tons of raw material, 5,000 tons of coal, and produces 4,000 tons finished iron per annum, and employs one hundred men.

In 1876 the Bristol Worst Mill was established by Messrs. Grundy Bros. & Campion, and is at present a marked feature of the manufacturing interests of the town. The buildings are owned by the Bristol Improvement Company and embrace 60,000 feet of floor space. They are filled with most valuable machinery embracing eight sets of cards, 6,000 spindles, seven bobbin combs, 300 horse-power boiler and engine, consume one and a million pounds of long staple wools, and produce 700,000 pounds annually of worsted yarns largely used by New England mills in the manufacture of a high class of cassimeres, but also supplying a demand for ornamental knitting work. These works employ two hundred and seventy-five hands about equally of men, women and children.

The Keystone Mill was built by the Bristol Improvement Company in 1877, for occupancy by Messrs. L. M. Harned & Co., of Philadelphia, who proved unsuccessful, and the premises are at present occupied by Messrs. M. S. & S. M. Herman, merchants of New York city, in the manufacture of woollen yarns for their own trade. It runs two sets of machinery and employs about thirty hands.

The Bristol Water Company was incorporated August 31, 1874, with an authorized capital of \$80,000. The work of construction was commenced in September of the same year and on Feb. 9th, 1875, water was furnished to the engines of the New York Division, Penna. R. R. In the following April domestic consumers were supplied. The capital stock subscribed and paid in amounts to \$30,450. The source of water supply is the Delaware river. The water is conducted through a wooden trunk from a point below low water mark in the river to a well and from thence pumped by two duplex Worthington pumps into a stand-pipe 140 feet high and 6 feet in diameter and having a capacity of about 30,000 gallons. The length of the distributing mains at this date is about 31 miles, supplying 325 domestic services. The pumps have a capacity to raise one and a quarter million gallons in 24 hours. The average consumption at this date is about 180,000 gallons per diem. The coal consumption required to produce the daily results amounts to 1200 pounds of pea coal. Since the organization of the corporation \$5,467.45 of the net receipts have been expended upon extension of mains and \$1500 invested in Government bonds as a contingent fund for extraordinary expenses and repairs. After the first year a dividend of 3 per cent was declared and paid out of net earnings. The next year a dividend of 5 per cent was paid and since then five dividends of 6 per cent have been distributed among the shareholders.

The Bristol Improvement Company have just completed the erection of a three-story building 60 by 240 feet, for occupancy by Messrs. Wilson & Pennoire, of Philadelphia, in the manufacture of wall papers. Though these parties have not yet got into operation in their new premises, it will not be out of place to give some of the particulars of their business in this sketch. They stand among the foremost in their line of business and are always in advance in the production of new and striking designs in wall papers. The work is done by complicated machinery applying all the colors in one transmission of the paper through the machine. Gilding is applied by hand printing; when in operation these parties will employ one hundred operators.

The works occupied by The Clark Insulated Wire Co. were built for the purpose of manufacturing water proof cloth. These goods were coated with a patented vulcanized oil and gave excellent satisfaction, but owing to the competition of Masters houses in the manufacture of similar goods from rubber, the manager thought best to give his attention to the manufacture of insulated wire for telegraph, telephone, and electric light use. The tests made by the best electricians in the country have proved that the insulation is superior to any now in use, and the works are now run to their full capacity, supplying the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Union and American Rapid Telegraph Companies, Brush and Weston Electric Light Companies, &c., and have just closed a contract for a telephone cable, costing a number of thousands of dollars. The company have invested in works, machinery and patents, some \$70,000, and own some thirteen patents under which they work, besides patents in nearly all foreign countries; and are now arranging for a complete set of machinery for works to be established in London, where the tests made by the English Government have proved highly satisfactory. The company are contemplating soon building some two or three more

buildings to enable them to keep up with the demand for their goods. The business is under the direction of Henry A. Clark, general manager, and Herbert H. Rustie, electrician.

Messrs. Rogers Brothers who, several years since purchased the old and well known flour and lumber mill formerly owned by Mr. John Dorrance, have done a steadily increasing business and have recently put in steam power sufficient to render them independent of the uncertain water supply, and have otherwise enlarged their facilities, proposing to produce flour of a high grade for the wholesale markets. Besides these there are several smaller industries that help to swell the aggregate.

In the winter of 1876 and 1877 the Bristol Improvement Company was organized for the purpose of offering facilities to manufacturers desiring to locate here by erecting buildings for their accommodation for rental. The company at once assumed the ownership of the buildings and real estate of the Bristol foundry and the Bristol worsted mill. It has since erected the Keystone mill for the Star mill and the recently completed wall paper mill for Messrs. Wilson & Pennoire. The annual rental is ten per cent of the cost of the several properties, which has been found sufficient to pay the stockholders a quarterly dividend of 11 per cent, or 7 per cent per annum, besides keeping up all repairs, paying taxes and insurance and has up to this time created a considerable reserve fund.

By a system of automatic sprinkler heads distributed throughout the buildings, which in case of fire, by the action of heat immediately apply the water where needed, without human aid, the cost of insuring first class mills is reduced below that of insuring the average dwelling. The Improvement Company has proved to be an important agent in the growth of manufactures in the place and at the same time furnishes a remunerative and comparatively safe investment for capital. Its capital stock is at present \$125,000, all invested in unencumbered and well rented real estate. Its purpose is to increase the capital stock from time to time as demands may be made upon it for additional buildings.

The manufacturers of Bristol at present give employment to more than a thousand people, distributing in wages about \$400,000 per year. Its effect upon the town may be appreciated from the fact that the census of 1870 showed a population of 3,270 while that of 1880 shows 5,300, an increase of fifty-eight per cent.

In the early days of domestic manufactures the only condition requisite to secure success was the possession of water power. Hence the employment of every New England stream however secluded or inaccessible; but with the removal of the forests the streams have grown to be unreliable and with the yearly increasing demand for finer fabrics and higher finish the use of steam is indispensable so that the influence of water power in the selection of a location is now of little weight, the important considerations being ease of access to and prompt communication with the market centres with quickness of transportation for merchandise, together with the quality of labor to be obtained.

In the matter of railroad facilities, Bristol is favored, there being but a few points more fortunately or even so well situated. The class of labor is also above the average, and much superior to that of larger cities, it being a natural result that the more comfortable home, purer atmosphere and larger individuality incident upon life in the country, for the laboring man, tends to enlarge self respect and intelligence, which in return secures to the employer more work and of a better quality than is obtainable under less favorable conditions.

This fact is being appreciated, and manufacturers are looking more each year to the country for locations, and Bristol, already recognized among the points around Philadelphia as presenting more than ordinary attractions, is destined to become at not a very distant day, a centre of industrial activity.

In and Around the Country.

—The Newtown machine works have shut down.

—Bucks county is cleaner than it has been since the flood.

—William Warren has opened a harness shop at Newportville.

—General Beaver is to speak at Langhorne Park some time next month.

—One of our old gunners says that he thinks that rabbits will be plenty this fall.

—Quite a number of people went over to Trenton to see the damage done by the flood.

—O. M. Thornton has commenced the manufacture of carriage hardware at Newportville.

—Cows, pigs, chickens, &c., were seen floating down the Neshaminy creek on Saturday last.

—Langhorne is to have two literary societies; it will make things lively these long evenings.

—Thomas Scott, blacksmith at Cross Keys, shed twenty-four horses and one mule in ten hours.

The Newtown Cornet Band will furnish the music at the Doylestown Fair on Thursday, October 5th.

—I. P. Morris, of Newportville, has purchased the Richardson racing mare—she is said to be quite a flyer.

—The telegraph operator at Bethany's station, Round Brook route, was found dead lying on the track close to the station on Saturday. Cause unknown.

—A private concert will be given by the Ladies Aid Society of the Neshaminy M. E. Church, this evening at the residence of Silas Barkley in Langhorne.

—Samuel Goslin & Son, of Newportville, have sold thus for this season forty-five "Empire" grain drills, more than any other three agents in the county.

—David Harrison, supervisor of Bristol township, is out with a large force of men repairing the washouts in the roads caused by the heavy rains. He has also a large number of bridges to replace and repair.

Last week's rainstorm will long be held in vivid remembrance. Its continuance was unprecedented and its severity rarely equalled. For three days the rain came almost incessantly down, and the disastrous incident thereto gradually enlarged with the volume of water, into positive disaster. It seemed as though Bristol was in the storm centre. The rain came from every direction. From all points of the compass in turns, the clouds appeared to gather. The greatest disaster consequent upon the flood in this vicinity, was to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The destroying flood swept away considerable track between Bristol and Holmesburg and destroyed several bridges. The bridge over Otter Creek, which was swept away on Saturday night, caused the most delay. As large a force of men as could work to advantage was immediately put to work, and on Monday the trains were again running over the track. On Saturday night three passenger trains came to a halt at Bristol unable to proceed further. The passengers had been long on the road, some of them without food since early in the morning. A brisk business in sandwiches, pies and cakes was carried on by improvised vendors of those articles of nourishment. About nine o'clock the steamboat Columbia was chartered by the Railroad Company to convey the belated passengers to Philadelphia, and they marched from the depot to the steamboat landing and found pleasant quarters on that commodious steamer. There were about five hundred taken on board. The only unpleasant incident in making the transfer, which might have terminated fatally, was the stepping overboard of a lady while on the wharf. She was promptly rescued, however, and beyond a thorough wetting, was not injured. On Saturday night the embankment at the mill pond, in front of the old Bath road at Jared Helling's, gave way. The water rushed through with terrible force, uprooting several trees, washing out the road and flooded the meadows in its course to the river. It will cost five hundred dollars or more to repair the damage to the embankment. A number of men are now at work repairing the breaks.

The damage to other property in Bristol was slight. During Saturday's storm lightning struck a house on Pine street occupied by John Rafferty, knocking the end of the house out, and stunning a young girl. Several stoves were also knocked to pieces. The house occupied by Lewis Helling's on Otter street, near the bridge, was completely surrounded by water, the water rising to the first floor. He made his escape with his family in a small boat. On Sunday a large number of the residents of Bristol went to the railroad bridge at Otter creek and to the mill pond to view the ravages occasioned by the storm.

At Newtown considerable damage was done to two county bridges. A large portion of the residence of Elwood Hagerman was swept away; the Newtown creamery building was damaged to a considerable extent, rendering the suspension of work for several days, and about twenty barns and similar buildings in the neighborhood were washed away. Several men in trying to save their property endangered their lives, but managed to climb into the tree tops, and were rescued after the waters had subsided. At Newportville the Neshaminy creek began to swell about 2 P. M., and continued to rise until about 11 P. M. The damage done was slight in comparison with other places along its banks. The heaviest losers are I. C. Fetters, owner of the grist mill, and George W. Boileau, owner of the saw mill. A large number of people were out in spite of the rain, looking at the sights. Almost every kind of articles were seen floating down the wild stream, wagons, portions of houses, barns, outhouses, cows, pigs, chickens, hogheads, barrels, bridges, &c. A number of industrious men caught enough driftwood to last them the entire winter. At the Vandegrift homestead, on the lower road, the water was within 3 inches of running into the house.

We have not space to record the damages at Trenton, Philadelphia, Bordentown, and elsewhere in this section of the country. The loss in Trenton, it is estimated, will foot up to \$200,000. In Philadelphia cellars were flooded, culverts swept away, mills submerged, and in many instances the occupants of houses had to remove to the upper stories of their dwellings to escape. Taken altogether, the effects of the storm were the severest felt in this section of the country for many years.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, Sept. 27th:—John Brelsford, Bath street; James Dever, James Baker, Eliza Black, Mary Bosse, Mrs. Samuel Gerton, George Gerome, Matthew Glennon, Ellen Henry, John Kellow, Susan Livingston, Samuel Lutz, Major G. W. Merrick, Bridget McGeedy, Harvey McDowell, Mrs. John McLaughlin, Pine street; William Phares, George Reed, Capt. D. B. Taylor, A. S. Whitekill, J. M. Wilkinson, Frank Whitaker. Postals:—Phoebe Allen, John Doyer, Mrs. Ray Rue. Held for postage:—Israel H. Johnson, 226 Washington Square, Philadelphia.

—The high water in the river has driven the rail birds into the high lands, and those having good dogs can get them much easier than by pushing a boat through the marsh.

—At a meeting of the Bensalem school teachers it was decided that the next reunion of the Bensalem township public schools should be held at Neshaminy Falls Grove in June 1883.

—The Democratic and Republican conventions have been held and their respective tickets nominated. The Independents have concluded not to place in nomination a county ticket, and Messrs. Fenton and Stackhouse, the well known Mill street meat men, have taken a full supply of choice roasts and steaks which they will dispose of at the lowest ruling prices to all irrespective of former party affiliations.

Dr. J. H. Health Renewer restores health and cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, &c.

ONLY TWO BOTTLES.—Messrs. Johnson, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a dozen good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both the officers and the wife of Gen. John O. Fremont, Gov. of Arizona, had been cured of catarrh by two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm.

—Fox grapes are found in great abundance this season.

Our readers will please notice the familiar card in today's issue of the well known Dry Goods dealers in Philadelphia—John Moore & Co., 517 and 519 North Second Street. They say they are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. Call and see them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT. SMALL HOUSE, No. 82 Haddell Street, below Walnut.

FOR RENT. A GOOD BUILDING LOT on the north side of Washington street, between Pond and Wood, 25 by 100 feet. For particulars address WILLIAM MINICK, South Amboy, N. J.

The War in Egypt!! IT IS PROBABLE THAT NEAR

